A STUDY OF THE STATUS OF MEN'S INTRAMURALS IN CLASS AA HIGH SCHOOLS IN KANSAS

by

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART		PAGE
I.	INTRODUCTION	1
II.	PURPOSE	2
III.	METHOD OF STUDY	2
IV.	RESULTS AND ANALYSIS	4
V.	INTRAMURAL DIRECTOR	4
VI.	WHO AND WHAT MAKES INTRAMURALS	11
VII.	PROGRAM	13
VIII.	EDUCATIONAL VALUE	24
IX.	SUMMARY	27
X.	CONCLUSIONS	32
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT		34
APPENDIX		35

PART I

INTRODUCTION

Translated literally, intramural means "within the walls." Intramural athletics, therefore, may be defined as athletic activities carried on within the walls of an institution. Intramural athletics appeared in the schools long before anyone even thought of physical education and interschool athletics. The beginnings of intramural athletics can be traced to the informal sports and games which were indulged in by our first students in their leisure moments. This type of play, within the walls of the institution, may properly be considered as intramural athletics, although it does not exactly resemble our intramural athletics of today.

The overall aim of the intramural program should be to provide an opportunity for all students enrolled in school to participate in activities on a voluntary basis. Intramural athletics are considered an important phase of the total physical education program and, as such offer an excellent opportunity to assist in the total development of all individuals enrolled in school. Most schools that take advantage of this education opportunity use the intramural program as a supplement to the regularly scheduled instructional classes in physical education; wherein, the fundamental skills, rules, knowledge of technique, and strategy of different activities are taught.

The purposes which may be considered as the general objectives of intramural athletics are to promote leisure education, to enrich social competence, to develop group loyalties, and to provide healthful exercise.

PART II

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report was to determine the number of schools with an official intramural program, qualifications and rolls of the director, who and what makes the intramural program operate, facts concerning the program itself, and the educational value of the program.

It was hoped that information in this report may be valuable to high schools and intramural directors wanting to establish an intramural program. It was also hoped that some of the present intramural programs may be improved after studying the results of this survey.

PART III

METHOD OF STUDY

A simple, short answer questionnaire was constructed to collect information pertaining to the overall intramural program, the intramural staff, and the educational value of intramurals.

The questionnaire consisted of a two page form and

included yes and no questions, and fill-in answers. It was felt this type questionnaire would take less time to answer and would result in more returns and hence a more accurate and complete study. A copy of the questionnaire was included in the appendix.

According to the Handbook published by the Kansas High School Activities Association there are fifty-six class AA high schools in Kansas. This group of schools was selected by the author to determine the present status of the intramural program in these schools.

A list of class AA high school principals was obtained from the Kansas High School Activities Association Handbook for 1965-66. A questionnaire was mailed to each of the class AA principals listed in this handbook. It was asked that the questionnaire be given to the intramural director of the school. For the convenience of each intramural director a self addressed, stamped return envelope was included with each questionnaire.

Thirty-seven of the schools replied to the initial questionnaire. A follow-up letter, ten days later, resulted in fourteen more returns, leaving a total of five class AA schools not included in this study.

The tabulated results of the questionnaire polling were:

Questionnaires mailed 56

Questionnaires returned 51

Per cent of returns 91

Tables were set up for each question on the questionnaire and as each answered questionnaire was returned the data from each was recorded for final summary and analysis. Most of the schools answered the questionnaire completely or answered the questions which applied to their school situation. Many of the schools had more than one response to some of the questions, therefore on some questions the total per cent was more than one hundred.

PART IV

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Each question has been stated as it appeared on the survey questionnaire. Following the statement there is an analysis and interpretation of the table which was set up for each question.

PART V

INTRAMURAL DIRECTOR

Questions were included in the questionnaire which would result in as much information concerning the intramural director as possible. Such areas as special training, experience, time spent on intramurals, extra pay, and reduction of work load of the director were covered in this section of the questionnaire.

Question One. Does your school have an official intramural program?

TABLE I

OFFICIAL INTRAMURAL PROGRAM

Official program	Number of schools	Per cent
Yes	33	65
No	18	35

Thirty-three schools, or sixty-five per cent indicated that they do have an official intramural program. Eighteen, or thirty-five per cent of the schools do not have an official program.

Question One, Part Two. If so, how long has your program been in operation?

TABLE II

YEARS OF OFFICIAL PROGRAM

Years	Number of schools	Per cent
1-5	7	27
6-10	11	42
Over 10	8	31

There were twenty-six out of the possible thirty-three

responses to this question. This is a seventy-nine per cent return. Eleven, or forty-two per cent of these responses indicated that their program has been in operation from six to ten years, eight, or thirty-one per cent of the schools have had a program for more than ten years, and twenty-seven per cent, or seven schools are in their first five years of an official intramural program.

Question One, Part Three. If not, do you anticipate to have one within the next five years?

TABLE III

PROGRAM WITHIN FIVE YEARS

Anticipate Program	Number of schools	Per cent
Yes	6	75
No	2	25

Out of a possible eighteen answers, eight, or forty-four per cent of the schools replied to this question. Of these eight, six, or seventy-five per cent are planning to organize a program within the next five years.

Question Two. What type of training do you have for intramurals?

TABLE IV

TYPE OF TRAINING

Training	Number of schools	Per cent
Physical education major	20	59
Physical education minor	4	12
None (Other than experience)	10	29

Thirty-four of the intramural directors answered this question. Of the thirty-four, twenty, or fifty-nine per cent of the directors have a major in physical education, four, or twelve per cent have a minor in physical education, and twenty-nine per cent, or ten directors have no formal training other than experience over the years.

Question Three. How many years of experience do you have as intramural director?

TABLE V

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

Experience	Number of schools	Per cent
None	3	9
1-5	13	42
6-10	6	20
Over 10	9	29

Thirty-one of the directors answered this question. Forty-two per cent, or thirteen have had from one to five years experience, nine, or twenty-nine per cent have had over ten years of experience, twenty per cent, or six directors have had from six to ten years of experience, and three, or nine per cent have had no experience and are in their first year as intramural director.

Question Four. What are your other duties in the school?

TABLE VI

OTHER DUTIES

Duties	Number of schools	Per cent
Teaching subjects	33	100
Coaching	23	70
Others	5	15

Thirty-three directors answered this question. Each one of the directors have at least one subject field to teach. Fifteen per cent, or five indicated that they are the sponsor of a specific group or helped sponsor the junior or senior class. Seventy per cent of the intramural directors indicated that they also have some coaching duties to perform.

Question Five. As intramural director how much time

do you spend on intramurals a week?

TABLE VII

TIME SPENT ON INTRAMURALS

Hours per week	Number of schools	Per cent
1-4	14	44
5-9	14	44
10 and over	4	12

Thirty-two replies were received to this question. Fourteen, or forty-four per cent of the directors stated that they spend from one to four hours. Fourteen, indicated that they spend from five to nine hours a week, and only four, or twelve per cent spend ten or more hours a week on intramurals.

Question Six. How much extra pay do you receive for intramurals?

TABLE VIII

EXTRA PAY FOR INTRAMURALS

Extra pay	Number of schools	Per cent
None	9	23
$100-199	10	26
$200-299	17	44
$300-399	1	5
$400 and over	1	3½

Even though there were only thirty-three official programs listed in this survey, there were thirty-nine answers to this question. Some of the schools that do not have official programs, but have unofficial programs also answered this question. Of the thirty-nine replies, seventeen, or forty-four per cent receive from $200-299 for intramurals, ten, or twenty-six per cent receive from $100-199 extra pay, twenty-three per cent, or nine directors receive no pay, two directors receive between $300-399, and one receives $500 for being intramural director.

Question Seven. Are you relieved of any of your work load?

TABLE IX

REDUCTION OF WORK LOAD

Reduction	Number of schools	Per cent
Yes	5	14
No	32	86

Once again more than one hundred per cent of the responding schools answered this question. Thirty-seven schools responded to this question. Only fourteen per cent, or five directors indicated that he is relieved of any of his work load. Eighty-six per cent stated that none of the load is reduced.

PART VI

WHO AND WHAT MAKES INTRAMURALS

This section is devoted to the intermakings of the intramural program. The section is concerned with who makes up the governing body of the program and how the program is financed.

Question Eight. Do you have an intramural council?

TABLE X

INTRAMURAL COUNCILS

Councils	Number of schools	Per cent
Yes	6	16
No	32	84

There were thirty-eight returns on this question, once again indicating that some of the schools with unofficial programs answered this particular question. Of the thirty-eight replies, thirty-two, or eighty-four per cent indicated that no intramural council exists in their program. The remaining six indicated that they have a council.

Question Eight, Part Two. If so, who makes up the council?

TABLE XI

INTRAMURAL COUNCIL

Intramural council	
Number 1	Principal, Athletic Director, Intramural Director.
1	Intramural Director, Boy and Girl from each class.
1	One Boy and One Girl.
1	Physical Education Class Leaders.
1	Five Teachers.
1	Athletic Director, Coaching Staff, Two Christian Brothers.

Each one of the six schools that have an intramural council have a completely different set of people making up these councils.

Question Nine. How is your program financed?

TABLE XII

FINANCED PROGRAMS

Financed by	Number of schools	Per cent
Appropriation from Board of Education	24	73
Athletic Gate Receipts	6	18
Fees from Students	9	28
Intramural Fund	1	3
None	4	12

Thirty-three schools answered this question. The total per cent on this question adds up to more than one

hundred, however some schools had two or three ways of financing their programs. The most popular way of financing the intramural program is through the appropriation of funds from the board of education. This means is used by twenty-four schools, or seventy-three per cent, twenty-eight per cent, or nine schools use fees from the students, six or eighteen per cent use receipts secured from athletics, one school has an intramural fund, and four schools, or twelve per cent have no finances for the intramural program?

PART VII

PROGRAM

Questions were included in the questionnaire which would gain as much information concerning the intramural program as possible. Such areas as the activities offered, whether or not athletes are allowed to participate in the program, types of rewards given, the way teams are set up, the type of scheduling, when the program is conducted, and who serves as officials.

Question Ten. How many students were involved in the following activities during the 1964-65 school year?

TABLE XIII

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

Activity	Number of schools	Per cent
Basketball	33	80
Volleyball	13	32
Table tennis	12	29
Bowling	10	24
Touch football	10	24
Softball	9	22
Track and field	8	20
Tennis	7	17
Wrestling	6	15
Swimming	5	12
Badminton	5	12
Handball	4	10
Horseshoes	2	5
Weight lifting	2	5
Golf	2	5
Shuffleboard	1	2
Chess-checkers	1	2
Cross country	1	2
Gymnastics	1	2

The schools with unofficial programs also answered this question, as a result there were forty-one replies. Basketball is by far the leading intramural sport in class AA high schools in Kansas. Intramural basketball is offered by eighty per cent, or thirty-three high schools. Following basketball is volleyball with thirteen schools, or thirty-two per cent. Table tennis with twenty-nine per cent, or twelve schools, bowling and touch football each are offered by ten schools, or twenty-four per cent, twenty-two per cent, or nine schools offer softball, eight, or twenty per cent

offer track and field, and seventeen per cent, or seven schools offer tennis. Other sports that are offered in various schools are wrestling, horseshoes, handball, swimming, shuffleboard, golf, weight lifting, badminton, chess-checkers, cross country, and gymnastics. Many schools offer only one intramural activity. Nine activities is the most activities offered by any one school. The average school offers three intramural activities to the students.

Question Eleven. Do you allow your athletes to participate in the intramural program?

TABLE XIV

ATHLETE PARTICIPATION

Athlete Participation	Number of schools	Per cent
Yes	25	64
No	14	36

Again some of the schools with unofficial programs answered this question. In the schools that replied the athletes are allowed to participate by a twenty-five to fourteen margin. This is a percentage of sixty-four to thirty-six.

Question Eleven, Part Two. If so, can they participate in the sports in which they take part?

TABLE XV

PARTICIPATION IN SPORT, BOTH INTRAMURAL AND INTERSCHOLASTIC

Participation	Number of schools	Per cent
Yes	2	8
No	22	92

There were twenty-five possible returns on this question, and there were twenty-four returns for a ninety-six per cent response. Twenty-two, or ninety-two per cent of the directors indicated that the athletes are not allowed to participate in intramurals if they are participating interscholastically in the same sport.

Question Twelve. Is there any type of reward given in your program to individuals?

TABLE XVI

REWARDS FOR INTRAMURALS

Rewards	Number of schools	Per cent
Yes	18	47
No	20	53

There were thirty-eight replies to this question. This was one of the most divided questions on the survey.

No rewards are given in twenty of the schools, while some type of reward is given in eighteen. This breaks down to a fifty-three to forty-seven per cent ratio.

Question Twelve, Part Two. If so, what?

TABLE XVII

TYPE OF REWARD

Reward	Number of schools	Per cent
Trophies	7	39
Ribbons	6	33
Medals	4	22
Plaques	2	11
Sweater	1	5
Certificate	1	5
Pin	1	5
Intramural letter	1	5
Home room banner	1	5

There was complete response to this question, as all eighteen of the schools that give rewards named the rewards. The total percentage of rewards adds up to more than one hundred, but four schools gave more than one type of reward. Seven of the schools, or thirty-nine per cent give trophies, thirty-three per cent, or six give ribbons, four, or twenty-two per cent give medals, and two or, eleven per cent give plaques. Also mentioned for the individual awards are a sweater, a certificate, a pin, a home room banner, and an intramural letter.

Question Thirteen. Is there any type of reward given

to teams?

TABLE XVIII

TEAM REWARDS

Rewards	Number of schools	Per cent
Yes	14	36
No	25	64

Thirty-nine schools replied to this question. Sixty-four per cent, or twenty-five schools stated that there is no type of reward given for team activities. Only fourteen of the responding schools indicated any type of reward.

Question, Part Two. If so, what?

TABLE XIX

TYPE OF TEAM REWARD

Reward	Number of schools	Per cent
Trophies	4	29
Ribbons	4	29
Plaques	1	7
Medals	1	7
Certificates	1	7
Playoff games	1	7
Plaque in trophy case	1	7
Trophy in trophy case	1	7

There was a one hundred per cent response to this

question, as all fourteen schools filled in their particular type of reward. Twenty-nine per cent, or four schools give trophies or ribbons. Other rewards listed were plaques, medals, certificates, the chance to be in a playoff game, a plaque in the trophy case, and a trophy in the trophy case.

Question Fourteen. Does the personnel on a team remain constant throughout the year?

TABLE XX

PERSONNEL CONSTANT

Constant	Number of schools	Per cent
Yes	20	51
No	19	49

There were thirty-nine responses to this question. This was the most evenly divided question on the entire questionnaire. The teams remained constant in twenty cases, while there is a change of personnel in nineteen of the schools. This is a percentage of fifty-one to forty-nine.

Question Fourteen, Part Two. If not, what changes are made?

TABLE XXI

MEANS OF CHANGING TEAMS

Means of changing	Number of schools	Per cent
Change with sport	13	93
Whenever student wishes	1	7

Only fourteen of a possible twenty replied to this question. This is a percentage of seventy. Of those responding thirteen, or ninety-three per cent of the schools indicated that their personnel changes with the change of sport. The only other response was that the students could change anytime that he wished to do so.

Question Fifteen. How does your school select the personnel for the participating teams?

TABLE XXII

PERSONNEL SELECTION

Means of selection	Number of schools	Per cent
Student organization	25	66
Home room	7	18
By chance	6	16
Classes	4	10
Director placement	2	5
Council placement	2	5
Ability grouping	1	3

Thirty-eight schools answered this question. The total percentage adds up over one hundred, as nine schools had a multiple means of selection. By far the most popular method is through some means of student organization. Student organization is used in twenty-five of the schools. This amounts to sixty-six per cent. Eighteen per cent, or seven schools select their teams by home rooms, six schools, or sixteen per cent select by chance, and four, or ten per cent choose their teams by classes. Other methods used are ability group, council placement, and director placement.

Question Sixteen. What type of scheduling do you use?

TABLE XXIII

TYPE OF SCHEDULING

Scheduling	Number of schools	Per cent
Round robin	28	82
Single elimination	12	35
Double elimination	9	23
Ladder	2	6

Once again there is over a one hundred per cent response because nine of the schools returning the questionnaire use multiple means of scheduling their events. There were thirty-four responses to this question. Eighty-two per cent, or twenty-eight schools indicated the use of a round

robin tournament, twelve, or thirty-five per cent use a single elimination tournament, twenty-three per cent, or nine directors indicated that their school have double elimination tournaments, and two schools use the ladder type of tournament in their intramural competition.

Question Seventeen. When is the program conducted?

TABLE XXIV

PROGRAM CONDUCTED

Program conducted	Number of schools	Per cent
After school	21	55
Night	12	32
Saturday	9	24
Noon	6	16
Morning	4	11
Sunday	1	3

Thirty-eight schools responded to this question. Eleven schools had more than one time set for intramurals, therefore, the total per cent is once again over one hundred. After school is the most popular time for the intramural program, as twenty-one, or fifty-five per cent of the answering schools listed this as at least one of the times set up for intramurals. Following the after school time is nights with twelve, or thirty-two per cent, Saturdays with nine schools, or twenty-four per cent, noon with six schools, morning with four schools, and one school that has its intramural program

on Sunday.

Question Eighteen. Who serves as officials?

TABLE XXV

OFFICIALS

Officials	Number of schools	Per cent
Senior students	15	39
Faculty	12	32
Varsity athletes	11	29
Participating students	6	16
College students	3	8
Sports officiating club	2	5
Intramural director	1	3
Physical Education leaders	1	3
Student Council	1	3

On this question there were thirty-eight responses. Eleven of the schools have more than one means of selecting officials, therefore, the total is once again greater than one hundred per cent. This was one of the most evenly divided questions on the questionnaire. The faculty, varsity athletes, and senior students are used in approximately one-third of the replying schools. Senior students are used as officials by fifteen schools, or thirty-nine per cent, faculty members are used by twelve, or thirty-two per cent, and twenty-nine per cent, or eleven schools use varsity athletes. Six schools use participating students, three use college

students, two use sports officiating clubs, one school uses the student council, one uses physical education leaders, and one uses the intramural director himself.

PART VIII

EDUCATIONAL VALUE

The last section of the questionnaire was devoted to the educational value of intramurals and the changes that the intramural directors felt should be made. This section of the questionnaire was to be a candid opinion and there was a guarantee from the author that the replies would be kept confidential.

Question One. Do you believe that a good intramural program is valuable to the educational system?

TABLE XXVI

INTRAMURALS VALUABLE TO EDUCATION

Valuable	Number of schools	Per cent
Yes	40	98
No	1	2

Forty-one of the fifty-one, or eighty per cent of the schools answered this question. Forty of the forty-one directors answered yes to this question. This was a ninety-

eight per cent majority, and the largest majority of any question on the survey.

Question Two. In your opinion how much value do you feel that your present program is doing for your students?

TABLE XXVII

VALUE OF PRESENT INTRAMURAL PROGRAM

Value	Number of schools	Per cent
A great deal	9	24
Quite a bit	10	26
Some	11	29
Not much	7	16
None	1	5

Thirty-eight answers were received to this question, even though there are only thirty-three official programs. Once again some of the schools with unofficial programs answered this question. Nine schools, or twenty-three per cent feel that intramurals have a great deal of value, ten, or twenty-six per cent feel that their program has quite a bit of value, and twenty-nine per cent, or eleven feel that the program has some value. Seven, or sixteen per cent believe that their present program does not have much value, and one school believes that their present program has no value whatsoever. Lumping these five categories into three categories we find that exactly fifty per cent of the schools feel that their present program is of at least quite a bit of value,

twenty-nine per cent believe it is of some value, and only twenty-one per cent feel that it is of very little value.

Question Three. If you were the principal or superintendent, in what ways, if any, would you change your program?

TABLE XXVIII

CHANGES IN THE PROGRAM

Changes	Number of schools	Per cent
Extend it	26	68
More pay for director	17	44
Put more money into it	13	34
More facilities, equipment, and space	5	13
More personnel	1	3
Scholarship award	1	3
Two directors	1	3
No coaching	1	3
Extra free hour	1	3
More time	1	3
Make it required	1	3
Abolish it	1	3

There were thirty-eight replies to this question. The most frequent answer was to extend the intramural program. A total of twenty-six schools, or sixty-eight per cent believe this to be true. Seventeen, or forty-five per cent feel that there should be more pay for the director, thirty-four per cent, or thirteen schools think that there should be more

money put into the intramural program, and thirteen per cent, or five schools feel that there should be more facilities, equipment, and space. Other feelings were that there should be more personnel to help with the program, a scholarship award should be set up for intramurals, the director should have an extra free hour, there should be two directors, there should be no coaching for the intramural director, and there should be more time for intramurals. Also, one director feels that intramurals should be required and another feels that intramurals should be abolished.

PART IX

SUMMARY

There are fifty-six class AA high schools in Kansas. Fifty-one schools replied to the questionnaire concerning the status of the intramural program in their school.

Of the fifty-one responding schools there are thirty-three, or sixty-five per cent of the schools that have an official intramural programs. Seventy-five per cent of the schools with no program or only an unofficial program feel that they will have an official program within the next five years. Approximately twenty-five per cent of the official programs in the Kansas class AA high schools have been in operation for the last five years.

Fifty-nine per cent of the replying directors have a

major in physical education to help them in their work with the intramural program. Twenty-nine per cent have had no professional training other than the experience they have gained through the years. Forty-two per cent of these directors are in their first five years as intramural director. Twenty-nine per cent have had more than ten years experience in this capacity. This is the first year of being intramural director for nine per cent of the replying schools.

Seventy per cent of the intramural directors in the responding class AA high schools also have a coaching responsibility. Fifteen per cent indicated that they are the sponsor of a specific group or help sponsor the junior or senior class. Only fourteen per cent of the directors receive any reduction from work load as a result of working with the intramural program. Forty-four per cent of the directors spend from one to four hours per week on the program and the same amount spend from five to nine hours per week. Only twelve per cent indicated that they spend more than ten hours per week of intramurals. Twenty-three per cent of the responding directors indicated that they receive no pay for heading up the intramural program. Forty-four per cent receive from $200-299 for being intramural director. One intramural director receives $500 for his job.

Only sixteen per cent of the schools have an intramural council. All six of the schools who have intramural councils have a completely different set of people making

up the council. The most popular way of financing an intramural program is by appropriations from the Board of Education. Seventy-three per cent of the schools use this method to secure funds for their program. Twenty-eight per cent use fees from students as a means of supporting their program. Eighteen per cent use athletic gate receipts to help support the program. These figures add up to more than one hundred per cent because many schools use more than one means of securing funds for the program. Also, twelve per cent of the schools indicated that there are no finances for the intramural program.

Basketball is by far the leading intramural sport, as eighty per cent of the schools offer basketball in their program. Volleyball with thirty-two per cent, table tennis with twenty-nine per cent, and bowling and touch football with twenty-four per cent each are the next most popular intramural sports. Nine activities are the most offered by any one school. The average class AA high school in Kansas offers three intramural activities to the students. There are a total of nineteen different activities offered by the schools that responded to the questionnaire.

Sixty-four per cent of the schools permit their athletes participate in the intramural program. Of the schools that do permit their athletes to participate only eight per cent permit the athletes to participate in a sport in which they are competing interscholastically.

Fifty-three per cent of the schools do not present any reward to individuals who compete in intramurals. Sixty-four per cent do not present rewards to team winners in their program. In both cases the type of rewards that are presented are most generally trophies, ribbons, medals, and plaques.

Fifty-one per cent of the responding schools keep their intramural teams constant throughout the entire school year. Ninety-three per cent of the schools that do not keep their teams constant change when the sport changes. By far the most popular means of selecting the personnel for the teams is through student organizations. This method is used by sixty-six per cent of the schools. Many of the schools use a multiple means of selection. Home room with eighteen per cent, by chance with sixteen per cent, and classes with ten per cent are the next most popular ways of selecting personnel.

Some schools use more than one method of scheduling their events. However, the most popular is the round robin tournament. Eighty-two per cent of the replying schools use the round robin. The single elimination tournament is used in thirty-five per cent of the cases and the double elimination method in twenty-three per cent.

Fifty-five per cent of the schools indicated that their intramural program is operated after school. Thirty-two per cent have at least a part of their program at night,

twenty-four per cent have intramurals on Saturdays, and noon hour is used by sixteen per cent of the responding schools.

Senior students are used as officials by thirty-nine per cent of the schools. Faculty members are used by thirty-two per cent, twenty-nine per cent use their varsity athletes, and sixteen per cent use the students that are participating in the intramural program. Other officials that are used around the state are college students, sports officiating clubs, physical education leaders, the director himself, and the student council.

Ninety-eight per cent of the schools feel that intramurals is of definite value of the educational system. This question had the largest majority of any question on the questionnaire.

Seventy-nine per cent of the replying schools believe that their present intramural program has at least some value to their students. Twenty-one per cent feel that their present program has little or no value. Breaking this down a little further, it is found the twenty-four per cent feel that their program has a great deal of value, twenty-six per cent indicated that their program has quite a bit of value, and twenty-nine per cent feel their program has some value. Only one reply, or five per cent indicated that the present program is of no value whatsoever.

The three categories that the intramural directors most frequently indicated for a change in their present

program were to extend the program, pay more money to the director, and put more money into the program. Sixty-eight per cent of the directors feel that their program should be extended, forty-four per cent believe that more money should be paid to the director, and thirty-four per cent indicated that there should be more money put into their program. One director feels that intramurals should be required in the high school. On the other hand one intramural director feels that the intramural program should be abolished. Other suggestions made to improve the intramural program were more facilities, equipment, and space, more personnel, have two directors, have a scholarship award for intramurals, have an extra free hour, have more time to devote to the program, and not to have coaching duties along with the job of intramural director.

PART X

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions drawn concerning intramural programs in class AA high schools in Kansas follow.

There is a definite indication that intramurals are increasing in the class AA high schools in the state. In most cases it was indicated that the work load is not reduced for the intramural director. In the majority of cases the intramural director also has coaching responsibilities. In

the majority of cases the intramural director does not receive over $299. A very small percentage of the replying schools have an intramural council. Most schools finance their program from funds alloted by the Board of Education. The average number of intramural activities offered in the class AA schools is three. Basketball is by far the leading activity in the responding schools. Ninety-eight per cent of the responding schools feel that a good intramural program is of definite value. However, only fifty per cent believe that their own program has a great deal or quite a bit of value and only twenty-nine per cent more believe that it has some value.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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A P P E N D I X

NAME OF SCHOOL_____
Number of male students_____
Number of female students_____

1. Does your school have an official intramural program?
   Yes_____ No_____
   If so, how long has your program been in operation?
   _____
   If not, do you anticipate to have one within the next five (5) years? Yes_____ No_____

2. What type of training do you have for intramurals?
   Major in Physical Education_____Minor in Physical Education_____Other (Specify)____
   _____

3. How many years of experience do you have as Intramural Director?_____

4. What are your other duties in the school? Teaching Subjects_____Coaching_____None___
   _____Other(Specify)_____.

5. As Intramural Director how much time do you spend on Intramural's a week? 1-4 hours_____5-9 hours_____
   10-15 hours_____Other (Specify)_____.

6. How much extra pay do you receive for Intramurals?
   None_____$100-199_____$200-299_____$300-399
   _____Other (Specify)_____.

7. Are you relieved of any of your work load? Yes_____
   No_____

8. Do you have an intramural council? Yes_____No_____
   If so, who makes up the council?_____
   _____.

9. How is your program financed? Fees from students_____
   _____From gate receipts secured from athletics_____
   Appropriation from Board of Education_____
   Other (Specify)_____.

10. How many students were involved in the following activities during the 1964-65 school year?

	Men	Women		Men	Women
Touch FB	___	_____	Handball	___	_____
Basketball	___	_____	Swimming	___	_____
Softball	___	_____	Shuffleboard	___	_____
Wrestling	___	_____	Table Tennis	___	_____
Tennis	___	_____	Track & Field	___	_____
Horseshoes	___	_____	Golf	___	_____

Other (Specify)_____
_____.

11. Do you allow your athletes to participate in the Intramural Program? Yes_____ No_____
If so, can they participate in the sports in which they take part? Yes_____ No_____

12. Is there any type of reward given in your program to individuals? Yes_____ No_____
If so, what? Plaques_____ Ribbons_____ Medals_____
Trophies_____ Other (Specify)_____.

13. Is there any type of reward given to teams? Yes_____
No_____
If so, what? Plaques_____ Ribbons_____ Medals_____
Trophies_____ Other (Specify)_____.

14. Does the personnel on a team remain constant throughout the year? Yes_____ No_____
If not, what changes are made?_____
_____.

15. How does your school select the personnel for the participating teams? By chance_____ Classes_____ Home Room_____ Other (Specify)_____.

16. What type of scheduling do you use? Round Robin_____
Single Elimination_____ Double Elimination_____ Other (Specify)_____.

17. When is the program conducted? Morning_____ Noon_____
After school_____ Night_____ Other (Specify)_____
_____.

18. Who serves as officials? Faculty_____ Varsity athletes
_____ Senior students_____ Other (Specify)_____
_____.

We would like your candid opinion on the following and guarantee that your replies will be kept confidential:

1. Do you believe that a good intramural program is valuable to the educational system? Yes_____ No_____

2. In your opinion how much value do you feel that your present program is doing for your students? A great deal_____ Quite a bit_____ Some_____ Not much_____ None_____

3. If you were the principal or superintendent, in what ways, if any, would you change your program? (Check those that apply)

   None_____ Put more money into it_____
   Abolish it_____ Make it required_____
   Extend it_____ More pay for director_____

   Other (Specify)_____

4. Would you like to have a copy of the results of this study? Yes_____ No_____.

A STUDY OF THE STATUS OF MEN'S INTRAMURALS IN CLASS AA HIGH SCHOOLS IN KANSAS

by

FREDRIC RALPH COTTRELL

B. A., Kansas State University, 1965

AN ABSTRACT OF A MASTER'S REPORT

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requirements for the degree

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Department of Physical Education

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
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The purpose of this report was to determine the overall status of men's intramural programs in class AA high schools in Kansas. It was hoped that information in this report may be valuable to high schools and intramural directors wanting to establish an intramural program. A simple short answer questionnaire was constructed to collect information pertaining to the overall intramural program, the intramural staff, and the educational value of intramurals.

The fifty-six class AA high schools in Kansas were selected by the author to determine the present status of the intramural program in these schools. A questionnaire was mailed to each of the class AA principals listed in this handbook. It was asked that the questionnaire be given to the intramural director of the school. For the convenience of each intramural director a self addressed, stamped return envelope was included with each questionnaire.

Thirty-seven of the schools replied to the initial questionnaire. A follow-up letter, ten days later, resulted in fourteen more returns, leaving a total of five schools not included in this study.

Fifty-nine per cent of the replying directors have a major in physical education. Twenty-nine per cent have had no professional training other than the experience they have gained through the years. Forty-two per cent of the directors are in their first five years as intramural director. Twenty-nine per cent have had more than ten years experience

in this capacity. This is the first year of being intramural director for nine per cent of the replying schools.

Seventy per cent of the responding directors have coaching responsibilities. Forty-four per cent of the directors spend from one to four hours per week on the program and the same amount spend from five to nine hours per week. Twenty-three per cent of the directors indicated that they receive no pay for heading up the intramural program. Forty-four per cent receive from $200-299 for being intramural director. One intramural director receives $500.

Only sixteen per cent of the schools have an intramural council. Seventy-three per cent of the schools finance their intramural program through appropriations from the Board of Education. Student fees and athletic gate receipts are the two other main methods of securing funds. Twelve per cent had no intramural funds.

Eighty per cent of the schools offer basketball in their intramural program. Volleyball, table tennis, bowling, and touch football rank as the next most popular sports. Sixty-four per cent let their athletes participate in the intramural program. Fifty-three per cent do not give reward to individuals and sixty-four per cent do not give rewards in team activities. Fifty-one per cent of the schools keep their intramural teams constant through the entire school year. Ninety-three per cent change personnel with the changing of sports. Fifty-five per cent have intramurals after

school. Nights, Saturdays, and noon hours are also popular. Senior students, faculty members, and varsity athletes rank in that order in the use of officials.

Ninety-eight per cent of the schools feel that intramurals are of definite educational value. Seventy-nine per cent of the schools believe that their present program has at least some value to their students. Only one reply, or five per cent indicated that the present program is of no value.

The three categories that the intramural directors most frequently indicated for change in their present program were to extend the program, pay more money to the director, and put more money into the program.